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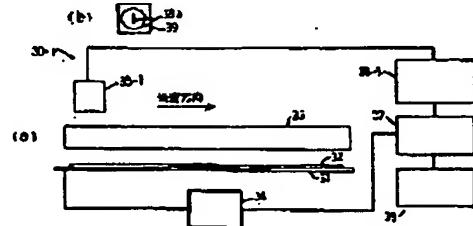
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(54)【発明の名称】 LEDプリントヘッド

(57)【要約】

【課題】 感光体ドラムに形成されるドットのばらつきを防止したLEDプリントヘッドを提供する。

【解決手段】 LEDアレイ31と、ロッドレンズアレイ33と、LEDアレイ31の駆動回路34と、LED素子の光を発光するセンサ部35-1を有し、LED素子の光出力を測定するドット検出部35-1と、センサ部35-1を感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときにドット検出部35-1からの測定値に基づいて駆動電流を補正するLED駆動回路補正回路37と、駆動電流の補正値を記憶する記憶回路38とを備え、スリット39aを通過したLED素子の光とセンサ部35-1の走査距離との関係を求め、感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値としたときのLED素子の光強度が目標値となるようにLED素子の光出力を調整することにより、LEDプリントヘッド30-1が感光体ドラムに形成するドットのはらつきが防止される。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイと、該LEDアレイの光を感光体ドラム上に結像させるロッドレンズアレイと、上記LEDアレイを駆動する駆動回路と、上記LED素子の光を受光するセンサ部を有し、上記LED素子の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置と、該センサ部を上記感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに上記光出力測定装置からの測定値に基づいて上記LED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を補正する補正回路と、LEDプリントヘッドに接着されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときの上記LEDアレイの駆動電流の補正値を記憶する記憶回路とを備えたLEDプリントヘッドであって、上記センサ部にスリット板を設け、該スリット板を通過したしLED素子の光と上記センサ部の走査距離との関係を求め、上記感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値としたときの光強度が目標値となるように上記LED素子の光出力を調整することにより、上記感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの幅を均一にすることを特徴とするLEDプリントヘッド。

【請求項2】 基板上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイと、該LEDアレイの光を感光体ドラム上に結像させるロッドレンズアレイと、上記LEDアレイを駆動する駆動回路と、上記LED素子の光を受光するセンサ部を有し、上記LED素子の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置と、該センサ部を上記感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに上記光出力測定装置からの測定値に基づいて上記LED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を補正する補正回路と、LEDプリントヘッドに接着されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときの上記LEDアレイの駆動電流の補正値を記憶する記憶回路とを備えたLEDプリントヘッドであって、上記センサ部にCCDセンサを用いて各LED素子の3次元の光強度分布を求める、該光強度分布より上記感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値として切られる部分の面積を求め、その面積が目標の面積値となるように各LED素子の光出力を調整することにより、上記感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積を均一にすることを特徴とするLEDプリントヘッド。

【請求項3】 基板上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイと、該LEDアレイの光を感光体ドラム上に結像させるロッドレンズアレイと、上記LEDアレイを駆動する駆動回路と、上記LED素子の光を受光するセンサ部を有し、上記LED素子の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置と、該センサ部を上記感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに上記光出力測定装置からの測定値に基づいて上記LED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を補正する補正回路と、LEDプリントヘッドに接着されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときの上記LEDアレイの駆動電流の補正値を記憶す

る記憶回路とを備えたLEDプリントヘッドであって、上記センサ部が二つのセンサと両センサに設けられいの字形状のスリットが形成されたスリット板とで構成され、両スリット板を通過したLED素子からの光と上記センサ部の走査距離との関係から両スリット方向の2次元の光強度分布を求め、上記感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値として切られる部分の長さを求め、両センサから得られる長さの積が目標の面積値となるようにしLED素子の光出力を均一化することにより、上記感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積を均一にすることを特徴とするLEDプリントヘッド。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、LEDプリントに用いられるLEDプリントヘッドに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 図9は従来のLEDプリントヘッドのブロック図である。

【0003】 同図に示すしLEDプリントヘッド10は、20 LEDプリント(図示せず)に接着される前にドットが均一になるよう校正する校正回路を有している。

【0004】 LEDプリントヘッド10は、基板11上に配列された複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイ12と、そのLEDアレイ12の光を感光体ドラム(図示せず)上に結像するロッドレンズアレイ13と、LEDアレイ12を駆動する駆動回路14と、LEDアレイ12の駆動電流を補正するLED駆動電流補正回路15と、LED駆動電流補正回路15からの補正データを記憶する記憶回路16と、LED素子個々の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置17とで構成されている。

【0005】 このLED駆動電流補正回路15を用いたLEDプリントヘッドの補正方法は、光出力測定装置17のセンサ部18をロッドレンズアレイ13に沿って長手方向(走査方向)へ走査し、LED素子個々の光出力を測定しながら、各々のLED駆動電流を補正し、目標とする光出力を調整し、目標の光出力が得られた時のLED駆動電流の補正値を記憶回路16に記憶する。LEDプリントヘッド10をLEDプリントに接着したときに記憶回路16に記憶された補正値を利用して印刷するものである。

【0006】 従ってLEDプリントヘッド10をLEDプリントに接着した後は、記憶回路16の補正データのみ利用され、センサ部18は感光体ドラムとロッドレンズアレイ13との間から離れた位置に隔離され、通常の印刷時には使用されない。

【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 図10(a)～図10(c)は図9に示したLEDプリントヘッド10によるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

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【0008】図10(a)において20はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線L1は目標とするLED発光強度分布、21はドット幅を示している。図10(b)において22はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線L2はピークが高いLED発光強度分布、23はピークが高いドット幅を示している。図10(c)において24はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線L3はピークが低いLED発光強度分布、25はピークが低いドット幅を示している。図10(d)において26は焦点ボケしたLED発光部の同光出力、曲線L4は二つに分裂したLED発光強度分布、27は焦点ボケしたドット幅を示している。なお、(d)は感光体ドラムのしきい値を示している。

【0009】ここで、ドットとは、感光体ドラムの面上に露光される最小単位の部分をいう。

【0010】ところで、同一形状のLED素子を用いたLEDアレイの光出力を補正して均一にしたとしても、実際に用紙に印字される部分は、感光ドラムの密度（しきい値）が変わるために、LED素子の発光強度分布やロッドレンズアレイ13の焦点ボケ等の影響が大きく、ドットがばらついてしまう。

【0011】従来、各LED素子は、複数個のLED素子で構成するLEDアレイとして同一ウェハで製造されているため、発光強度も同じ分布と考えられており、光出力を均一にすれば、ドットのはらつきが無くムラなく印字されると考えられていた。

【0012】しかし、実際にはLED発光部の発光強度分布のはらつきや、ロッドレンズアレイ通過後の焦点ボケが大きく影響し、ドットにはらつきが生じるという問題があった。

【0013】そこで、本発明の目的は、上記問題を解決し、感光体ドラムに形成されるドットのはらつきを防止したLEDプリントヘッドを提供することにある。

【0014】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するためには本発明のLEDプリントヘッドは、基板上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイと、LEDアレイの光を感光体ドラム上に結像させるロッドレンズアレイと、LEDアレイを駆動する駆動回路と、LED素子の光を受光するセンサ部を有し、LED素子の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置と、センサ部を感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに光出力測定装置からの測定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を補正する補正回路と、LEDプリント上に装着されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときのLEDアレイの駆動電流の補正値を記憶する記憶回路とを備えたLEDプリントヘッドであって、センサ部にスリット板を設け、スリット板を通過したLED素子の光と上記センサ部の走査距離との関係を求め、感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値としたときのLED素子の光強度が目標値となるようにLED素子の光出力を調整することにより、感光

体ドラム上に形成されるドットの幅を均一にするものである。

【0015】本発明のLEDプリントヘッドは、基板上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイと、LEDアレイの光を感光体ドラム上に結像させるロッドレンズアレイと、LEDアレイを駆動する駆動回路と、LED素子の光を受光するセンサ部を有し、LED素子の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置と、センサ部を感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに光出力測定装置からの測定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を補正する補正回路と、LEDプリント上に装着されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときのLEDアレイの駆動電流の補正値を記憶する記憶回路とを備えたLEDプリントヘッドであって、センサ部にCCDセンサを用いて各LED素子の3次元の光強度分布を求める、光強度分布より感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値として切られる部分の面積を求める、その面積が目標の面積値となるように各LED素子の光出力を調整することにより、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積を均一にするものである。

【0016】本発明のLEDプリントヘッドは、基板上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイと、LEDアレイの光を感光体ドラム上に結像させるロッドレンズアレイと、LEDアレイを駆動する駆動回路と、LED素子の光を受光するセンサ部を有し、LED素子の光出力を測定する光出力測定装置と、センサ部を感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに光出力測定装置からの測定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を補正する補正回路と、LEDプリント上に装着されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときのLEDアレイの駆動電流の補正値を記憶する記憶回路とを備えたLEDプリントヘッドであって、センサ部が二つのセンサと西センサに設けられハの字形状のスリットが形成されたスリット板とで構成され、両スリット板を通過したLED素子からの光とセンサ部の走査距離との関係から両スリット方向の2次元の光強度分布を求める、感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値として切られる部分の長さを求める、両センサから得られる長さの総和が目標の面積値となるようにLED素子の光出力を均一にすることにより、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積を均一にするものである。

【0017】本発明によれば、センサ部にスリット板を設け、スリット板を通過したLED素子の光とセンサ部の走査距離との関係を求める、感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値としたときのLED素子の光強度が目標値となるようにLED素子の光出力を調整することにより、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの幅が均一になり、感光体ドラムに形成されるドットのはらつきが防止される。

【0018】センサ部にCCDセンサを用いて3次元の光強度分布を求める、光強度分布より感光体ドラムの感度

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をしきい値として切られる部分の面積を求め、その面積が目標の面積値となるようにLEDの光出力を調整することにより、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積が均一になり、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの幅が均一になり、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットのばらつきが防止される。

【0019】センサ部の二つのセンサに設けられたスリット板のハの字形状のスリットを通過したLED素子からの光とセンサ部の走査距離との関係から両スリット方向の2次元の光強度分布を求め、感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値として切られる部分の長さを求め、両センサから得られる長さの幅が目標の面積値となるようにLED素子の光出力を均一にすることにより、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積が均一になり、感光体ドラムに形成されるドットのばらつきが防止される。

【0020】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を添付図面に基づいて詳述する。

【0021】図1(a)は本発明のLEDプリントヘッドの一実施の形態を示すプロック図であり、図1(b)は図1(a)に示したセンサ部の底面図である。

【0022】図1に示すLEDプリントヘッド30-1は、基板31上に配列された複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイ32と、LEDアレイ32の光を図示しない感光体ドラムに結像させるロッドレンズアレイ33と、LEDアレイ32を駆動する駆動回路34と、LEDアレイ32からの光をセンサ部35-1で受光してその光出力を測定する光出力測定装置としてのドット検査装置36-1と、センサ部35-1を感光体ドラムに沿って(しLED素子の配列方向に沿って)走査したときにドット検査装置36-1からの判定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を調節するしLED駆動電流補正装置37と、LEDプリントヘッド30-1は、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの幅を均一化する。

【0023】このLEDプリントヘッド30-1は、基板31上に配列された複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイ32と、LEDアレイ32の光を図示しない感光体ドラムに結像させるロッドレンズアレイ33と、LEDアレイ32を駆動する駆動回路34と、LEDアレイ32からの光をセンサ部35-1で受光してその光出力を測定する光出力測定装置としてのドット検査装置36-1と、センサ部35-1を感光体ドラムに沿って(しLED素子の配列方向に沿って)走査したときにドット検査装置36-1からの判定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を調節するしLED駆動電流補正装置37と、LEDプリントヘッド30-1は、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの幅を均一化する。

【0024】センサ部35-1のスリット39aは走査方向に対して90°の角度で形成されている。感光体ドラムの結像上をスリット板39付きのセンサ部35-1

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で数回走査し、スリット39aから入る光のパワーを読み取るようになっている。その光パワーと走査距離との関係を図2(a)～図2(d)に示す。

【0025】図2(a)～図2(d)は図1に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

【0026】図2(a)～図2(d)より各LEDの光強度分布が分かり、感光ドラムの感度(しきい値sh)でのLED素子の幅が求められる。その幅を目標の値となるようにLED素子の駆動電流を制御し、ドット幅を均一化する。

【0027】図2(a)において40はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し5は目標とするLED発光強度分布、41はドット幅を示している。図10(b)において42はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し6はピークが高いLED発光強度分布、43はピークが高いドット幅を示している。図10(c)において44はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し7はピークが低いLED発光強度分布、45はピークが低いドット幅を示している。図10(d)において46は焦点ボケしたLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し8は二つに分裂したLED発光強度分布、47は焦点ボケしたドット幅を示している。

【0028】これらの特性図より、しLED素子の光強度分布が分かり、感光体ドラムの感度(しきい値sh)の幅が求められる。その幅を目標の値となるようにLED素子の駆動電流を制御することで、感光体ドラムに形成されるドット幅が均一化され、ドットのばらつきが防止される。

【0029】図3(a)は本発明のLEDプリントヘッドの他の実施の形態を示すプロック図であり、図3(b)は図3(a)に示したセンサ部の底面図である。なお、図1に示した部材と同様の部材には共通の符号を用いた。

【0030】図1に示した実施の形態との相違点は、センサ部35-2にCCDセンサ48を用いた点である。

【0031】図3に示すLEDプリントヘッド30-2は、基板31上に形成された複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイ32と、LEDアレイ32の光を感光体ドラムに結像させるロッドレンズアレイ33と、LEDアレイ32を駆動する駆動回路34と、LEDアレイ32からの光をセンサ部35-2で受光してその光出力を測定する光出力測定装置としての3次元光強度検査装置36-2と、センサ部35-2を感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときに3次元光強度検査装置36-2からの判定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値にならよう駆動電流を補正するしLED駆動電流補正装置37と、LEDプリントヘッドに接続されたときを利用すべく、自担の光出力が得られたときのLEDアレイ32の駆動電流の補正值を記憶する記憶回路38などで構成されたものである。

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【0032】このLEDプリントヘッドは、センサ部35-2にCCDセンサ48を用いて各LED素子からのデータ(3次元データ)より3次元の光強度分布を求め、光強度分布より感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値し1hとして切られる部分の面積Sを求め、その面積Sが目標の面積Sとなるように各LED素子の光出力を調整するものであり、LEDプリントヘッド30-2は、感光体ドラム上に形成されるドットの面積を均一にし、ドットのばらつきを防止する。

【0033】図4(a)～図4(d)は図3に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

【0034】図4(a)において50はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し9は目標とするLED発光強度分布、51は目標とするドット形状を示している。図4(b)において52はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し10はピークが高いLED発光強度分布、53はピークが高いドット形状を示している。図4(c)において54はLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し11はピークが低いLED発光強度分布、55はピークが低いドット形状を示している。図4(d)において56は焦点ボケしたLED発光部の同光出力、曲線し12は二つに分裂したLED発光強度分布、57は焦点ボケしたドット形状を示している。

【0035】図5(a)～図5(d)は図3に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図の実際図である。

【0036】図4(a)～図4(d)に示した形状測定概念図との相違点は、光出力が、感光体ドラムの感度をしきい値し1hとして切られる面積Sに、しきい値し1h以上の光強度分布を掛ける点である点である。

【0037】図5(a)において60はLED発光部の同光出力、曲面A1は目標とするLED発光強度分布、61は目標とするドット径を有する形状を示している。図5(b)において62はLED発光部の同光出力、曲面2はピークが高いLED発光強度分布、63はピークが高いドット径を有する形状を示している。図5(c)において64はLED発光部の同光出力、曲面A3はピークが低いLED発光強度分布、65はピークが低いドット径を有する形状を示している。図4(d)において66は焦点ボケしたLED発光部の同光出力、曲面A4は二つに分裂したLED発光強度分布、67は焦点ボケしたドット径を有する形状を示している。図6(a)は本発明のLEDプリントヘッドの他の実施の形態を示すプロック図であり、図6(d)は図6(a)に示したセンサ部の底面図である。

【0038】図1(a)、(b)に示した実施の形態との相違点は、センサ部35-3が二つのセンサと両センサに設けられていの字状のスリット68a、68bが形

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成されたスリット板68とで構成されている点である。

【0039】このLEDプリントヘッド30-3は、基板31上に配列される複数個のLED素子からなるLEDアレイ32と、LEDアレイ32の光を感光体ドラムに結ぶさせるロッドレンズアレイ33と、LEDアレイ32を駆動する駆動回路34と、LED素子の光をセンサ部35-3で受光してその光出力を測定する光出力測定装置としてのドット検出装置36-3と、センサ部35-3を感光体ドラムに沿って走査したときにドット検出装置36-3からの測定値に基づいてLED素子の光出力が設定値になるように駆動電流を相正するLED駆動電流補正回路37と、LEDプリントヘッドに接続されたときに利用すべく、目標の光出力が得られたときのLEDアレイ32の駆動電流の検出値を記憶する記憶回路38とで構成されたものである。

【0040】センサ部35-3は、ハの字形状のスリット(走査方向に対して±45°傾斜したスリット)68a、68bが形成されたスリット板68と、両スリット68a、68bにそれぞれ設けられた二つのフォトダイオードとで構成されたものである。

【0041】図7は図6(a)、(b)に示したLEDプリントヘッドの測定概念図である。

【0042】LEDプリントヘッド30-3(図6)は、ロッドレンズアレイ33上の感光体ドラムの表面位置に形成される凸凹線上に、スリット付のセンサ部35-3(図6)を数回往復走査させると、一方(図では左側)のスリット68a及び他方(図では右側)のスリット68bから入る光70、71のパワーをフォトダイオードでそれぞれ読み取り、両光パワーと走査距離との関係をそれぞれグラフ72、73に表す(グラフ72、73の横軸はスリットの長手方向の距離であり、縦軸は光パワーである)。両グラフ72、73より、各LED素子の光強度分布が分かり、感光ドラムの感度(しきい値し1h)でのLED素子の相対強度を算出することにより、ドットの面積が均一になり、ドットのばらつきがなくなりムラなく印字される。なま、74はLED素子の実際の形状(面積)を表し、75はセンサ部35-3(図6)で得られる近似形状(近似面積)を表す。

【0043】図8は図6(a)、(b)に示したLEDプリントヘッドの他の測定概念図である。

【0044】図7に示した測定概念図との相違点は、LEDプリントヘッドの感光体ドラムの表面位置に形成される凸凹が焦点ボケしている点である。

【0045】LEDプリントヘッド30-3は、LEDプリントヘッドの格子上を、スリット付のセンサ部35-3を数回往復走査すると、両スリット68a、68b

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bから入る光80、81のパワーをフォトダイオードでそれぞれ読み取り、同光パワーと走査距離との関係をそれぞれグラフ82、83に表す(グラフ82、83の横軸は距離であり、縦軸は光パワーである)。両グラフ82、83より、各LED素子の光強度分布が分かり、感光ドラムの速度(しきい値して)でのLED素子の相手が求められる。両フォトダイオードから得られる幅をa、bとし、菱形の面積 $a \times b$ を求める。この面積 $a \times b$ が目標の面積となるようにLED素子の駆動電流を制御することにより、ドットの面積が均一になり、ドットのばらつきがなくなりムラなく印字される。すなわち、本LEDプリントヘッドは結晶に焦点ボケがあっても均一なドットが得られる。

【0047】なお、84は焦点ボケしたLED素子の実際の形状(面積)を表し、85はセンサ部35-3で得られる近似形状(近似面積)を表す。

【0047】なお、LED素子の発光部の形状が円の場合は $a \times b \times \pi / 4$ (円内の面積)と近似できる。その面積を目指の面積となるようにLED素子の駆動電流を制御し、面積を均一化することにより、感光体ドラムに形成されるドットのばらつきを防止したLEDプリントヘッドを提供できる。

【0048】

【発明の效果】以上要するに本発明によれば、次のような優れた効果を発揮する。

【0049】感光体ドラムに形成されるドットのばらつきを防止したLEDプリントヘッドの提供を実現することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】(a)は本発明のLEDプリントヘッドの一実施の形態の構造を示すブロック図であり、(b)は(a)に示したセンサ部の底面図である。

【図2】図2(a)～図2(d)は図1に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布本

*及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

【図3】(a)は本発明のLEDプリントヘッドの他の実施の形態を示すブロック図であり、(b)は(a)に示したセンサ部の底面図である。

【図4】(a)～(d)は図3に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

【図5】(a)～(d)は図3に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

【図6】(a)は本発明のLEDプリントヘッドの他の実施の形態を示すブロック図であり、(b)は(a)に示したセンサ部の底面図である。

【図7】図6(a)、(b)に示したLEDプリントヘッドの測定概念図である。

【図8】図6(a)、(b)に示したLEDプリントヘッドの他の測定概念図である。

【図9】従来のLEDプリントヘッドのブロック図である。

20 【図10】(a)～(d)は図9に示したLEDプリントヘッドによるLED素子、LED発光強度分布及びドット幅を示す形状測定概念図である。

【符号の説明】

30-1 LEDプリントヘッド

32 LEDアレイ

33 ロッドランズアレイ

34 駆動回路

35 センサ部

36-1 光出力測定装置(ドット位置検出部)

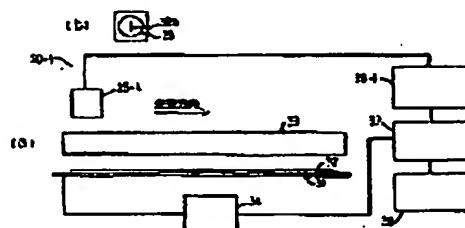
37 稼正回路(LED駆動電流検正回路)

38 記憶回路

39 スリット板

39a スリット

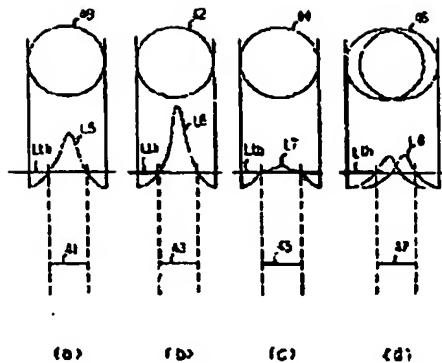
【図1】



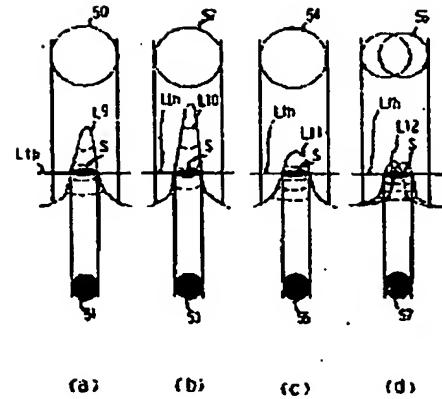
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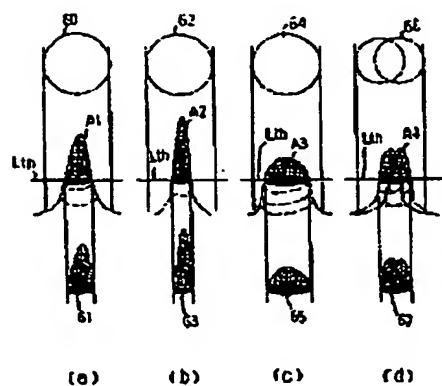
[図2]



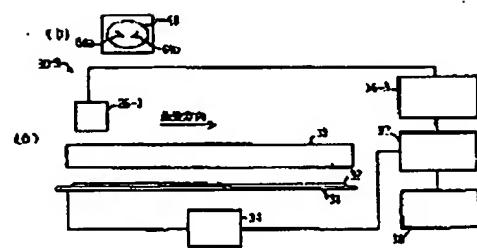
[図4]



[図5]



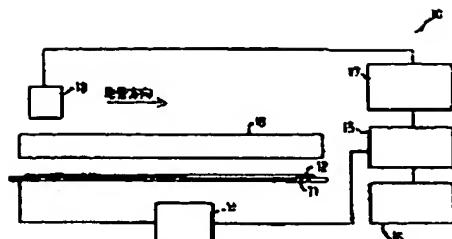
[図6]



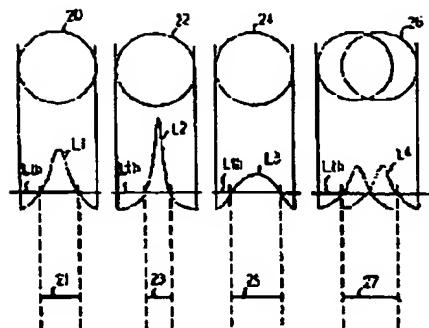
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【図9】



【図10】



(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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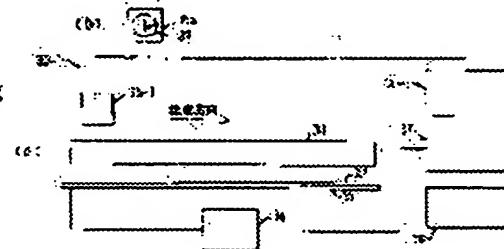
(21)Application number : 2000-263244 (71)Applicant : HITACHI CABLE LTD
 (22)Date of filing : 28.08.2000 (72)Inventor : KIMOTO TAKASHI
 TANAKA HIDEO

(54) LED PRINT HEAD

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an LED print head which prevents dot fluctuation to be formed on a photosensitive drum.

SOLUTION: The LED print head has a LED array 32, a rod lens array 33, a driving circuit 34 for the LED array 32, a dot diameter check device 36-1 having a sensor portion 35-1 for receiving light of LED element for measuring optical output of LED element, an LED driving current correction circuit 37 to correct the driving current based on a measured value at the dot diameter check device 36-1 when the sensor portion 35-1 is scanned along the photosensitive drum, and a memory circuit 38 for storing a corrected value of the driving current. The dot fluctuation which is formed by an LED print head 30-1 on the photosensitive drum is prevented by obtaining relationship between light of the LED element passed through a slit 39a and scanning distance of the sensor portion 35-1 and by adjusting light output of the LED element so that light-intensity of the LED element when sensitivity of the photosensitive drum is made to be threshold Lth becomes a desired value.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision]

[of rejection]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The LED array which consists of two or more LED components arranged on a substrate, and the rod-lens array which carries out image formation of the light of this LED array to photo conductor drum lifting, The drive circuit which drives the above-mentioned LED array, and the optical output measuring device which has the sensor section which receives the light of the above-mentioned LED component, and measures the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component, The amendment circuit which amends a drive current so that the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from the above-mentioned optical output measuring device when this sensor section is scanned along with the above-mentioned photo conductor drum, It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of the above-mentioned LED array when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. Form a slit plate in the above-mentioned sensor section, and it asks for the relation between the light of an LED component which passed this slit plate, and the scan distance of the above-mentioned sensor section. The LED print head characterized by making into homogeneity width of face of the dot formed in the above-mentioned photo conductor drum lifting by adjusting the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component so that the optical reinforcement when making sensibility of the above-mentioned photo conductor drum into a threshold may serve as desired value.

[Claim 2] The LED array which consists of two or more LED components arranged on a substrate, and the rod-lens array which carries out image formation of the light of this LED array to photo conductor drum lifting, The drive circuit which drives the above-mentioned LED array, and the optical output measuring device which has the sensor section which receives the light of the above-mentioned LED component, and measures the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component, The amendment circuit which amends a drive current so that the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from the above-mentioned optical output measuring device when this sensor section is scanned along with the above-mentioned photo conductor drum, It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of the above-mentioned LED array when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. Use a CCD sensor for the above-mentioned sensor section, and the optical intensity distribution of the three dimension of each LED component are searched for. By adjusting the optical output of each LED component so that it may ask for the area of the part cut considering the sensibility of the above-mentioned photo conductor drum as a threshold and the area may serve as a target area value from these optical intensity distribution The LED print head characterized by making into homogeneity area of the dot formed in the above-mentioned photo conductor drum lifting.

[Claim 3] The LED array which consists of two or more LED components arranged on a substrate, and the rod-lens array which carries out image formation of the light of this LED array to photo conductor drum lifting, The drive circuit which drives the above-mentioned LED array, and the optical output

measuring device which has the sensor section which receives the light of the above-mentioned LED component, and measures the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component. The amendment circuit which amends a drive current so that the optical output of the above-mentioned LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from the above-mentioned optical output measuring device when this sensor section is scanned along with the above-mentioned photo conductor drum. It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of the above-mentioned LED array when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. It consists of slit plates with which the above-mentioned sensor section was prepared in two sensors and both sensors, and the slit of the shape of Ha's typeface was formed. The two-dimensional optical intensity distribution of the direction of both slits are searched for from the relation between the light from an LED component which passed both the slit plate, and the scan distance of the above-mentioned sensor section. By finding the die length of the part cut considering the sensibility of the above-mentioned photo conductor drum as a threshold, and making the optical output of an LED component into homogeneity so that the product of the die length obtained from both sensors may serve as a target area value. The LED print head characterized by making into homogeneity area of the dot formed in the above-mentioned photo conductor drum lifting.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the LED print head used for an LED printer.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 9 is the block diagram of the conventional LED print head.

[0003] Before an LED printer (not shown) is equipped with the LED print head 10 shown in this drawing, it has the amendment circuit amended so that a dot may become homogeneity.

[0004] LED array 12 which consists of two or more LED components with which the LED print head 10 was arranged on the substrate 11, The rod-lens array 13 which carries out image formation of the light of the LED array 12 on a photo conductor drum (not shown), The drive circuit 14 which drives LED array 12, and the LED drive current amendment circuit 15 which amends the drive current of LED array 12, It consists of a store circuit 16 which memorizes the amendment data from the LED drive current amendment circuit 15, and an optical output measuring device 17 which measures the optical output of LED component each.

[0005] Scanning the sensor section 18 of the optical output measuring device 17 to a longitudinal direction (scanning direction) along with the rod-lens array 13, and measuring the optical output of LED component each, the amendment approach of an LED print head using this LED drive current amendment circuit 15 amends each LED drive current, adjusts to a target optical output, and memorizes the correction value of an LED drive current when the optical output of a target is obtained to a store circuit 16. When an LED printer is equipped with the LED print head 10, it prints using the correction value memorized in the store circuit 16.

[0006] Therefore, after equipping an LED printer with the LED print head 10, only the amendment data of a store circuit 16 are used, it is isolated in the location distant from between a photo conductor drum and the rod-lens arrays 13, and the sensor section 18 is not used at the time of the usual printing.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Drawing 10 (a) - drawing 10 (d) are the configuration measurement conceptual diagrams showing the LED component by the LED print head 10 shown in drawing 9, LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[0008] In drawing 10 (a), target LED [20 considers as this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and / curve / L1] luminescence intensity distribution and 21 show dot width of face. As for 22, in drawing 10 (b), LED luminescence intensity distribution with a high peak and 23 show [this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and the curve L2] dot width of face with a high peak. As for 24, in drawing 10 (c), LED luminescence intensity distribution with a low peak and 25 show [this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and the curve L3] dot width of face with a low peak. This optical output of the LED light-emitting part which carried out focal dotage of 26 in drawing 10 (d), the LED luminescence intensity distribution to which the curve L4 was divided in two, and 27 show the dot width of face which carried out focal dotage. In addition, Lth shows the threshold of a photo conductor drum.

[0009] Here, a dot means the part of the smallest unit exposed on the field of a photo conductor drum.

[0010] By the way, even if it amends the optical output of the LED array using the LED component of the same configuration and makes it homogeneity, since the part actually printed by the form changes the sensibility (threshold Lth) of a photoconductor drum, the effect of the luminescence intensity distribution of an LED component, focal dotage of the rod-lens array 13, etc. will be large, and a dot will vary.

[0011] It was thought that luminescence reinforcement is also considered to be the same distribution, and each LED component would not have dispersion in a dot, and would be conventionally printed without nonuniformity if an optical output is made into homogeneity since it is manufactured with the same wafer as an LED array constituted from two or more LED components.

[0012] However, in fact, dispersion in the luminescence intensity distribution of an LED light-emitting part and the focal dotage after rod-lens array transparency influenced greatly, and there was a problem that dispersion arose in a dot.

[0013] Then, the purpose of this invention solves the above-mentioned technical problem; and is to offer the LED print head which prevented dispersion in the dot formed in a photo conductor drum.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose the LED print head of this invention The LED array which consists of two or more LED components arranged on a substrate, and the rod-lens array which carries out image formation of the light of an LED array to photo conductor drum lifting, The drive circuit which drives an LED array, and the optical output measuring device which has the sensor section which receives the light of an LED component, and measures the optical output of an LED component, The amendment circuit which amends a drive current so that the optical output of an LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from an optical output measuring device when the sensor section is scanned along with a photo conductor drum, It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of an LED array when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. Form a slit plate in the sensor section and it asks for the relation between the light of an LED component which passed the slit plate, and the scan distance of the above-mentioned sensor section. By adjusting the optical output of an LED component so that the optical reinforcement when making sensibility of a photo conductor drum into a threshold may serve as desired value, width of face of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting is made into homogeneity.

[0015] The LED array which consists of two or more LED components with which the LED print head of this invention is arranged on a substrate, The rod-lens array which carries out image formation of the light of an LED array to photo conductor drum lifting, The drive circuit which drives an LED array, and the optical output measuring device which has the sensor section which receives the light of an LED component, and measures the optical output of an LED component, The amendment circuit which amends a drive current so that the optical output of an LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from an optical output measuring device when the sensor section is scanned along with a photo conductor drum, It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of an LED array when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. Use a CCD sensor for the sensor section and the optical intensity distribution of the three dimension of each LED component are searched for. Area of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting is made into homogeneity by adjusting the optical output of each LED component so that it may ask for the area of the part cut considering the sensibility of a photo conductor drum as a threshold and the area may serve as a target area value from optical intensity distribution.

[0016] The LED array which consists of two or more LED components with which the LED print head of this invention is arranged on a substrate, The rod-lens array which carries out image formation of the light of an LED array to photo conductor drum lifting, The drive circuit which drives an LED array, and the optical output measuring device which has the sensor section which receives the light of an LED component, and measures the optical output of an LED component, The amendment circuit which amends a drive current so that the optical output of an LED component may become the set point based

on the measured value from an optical output measuring device when the sensor section is scanned along with a photo conductor drum, It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of an LED array when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. It consists of slit plates with which the sensor section was prepared in two sensors and both sensors, and the slit of the shape of Ha's typeface was formed. The two-dimensional optical intensity distribution of the direction of both slits are searched for from the relation between the light from an LED component which passed both the slit plate, and the scan distance of the sensor section. Area of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting is made into homogeneity by finding the die length of the part cut considering the sensibility of a photo conductor drum as a threshold, and making the optical output of an LED component into homogeneity so that the product of the die length obtained from both sensors may serve as a target area value.

[0017] By according to this invention, forming a slit plate in the sensor section, asking for the relation between the light of an LED component which passed the slit plate, and the scan distance of the sensor section, and adjusting the optical output of an LED component so that the optical reinforcement of the LED component when making sensibility of a photo conductor drum into a threshold may serve as desired value, the width of face of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting becomes homogeneity, and dispersion in the dot formed in a photo conductor drum is prevented.

[0018] By using a CCD sensor for the sensor section, searching for the optical intensity distribution of a three dimension, asking for the area of the part cut considering the sensibility of a photo conductor drum as a threshold from optical intensity distribution, and adjusting the optical output of LED so that the area may serve as a target area value, the area of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting becomes homogeneity, the width of face of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting becomes homogeneity, and dispersion in the dot formed in a photo conductor drum is prevented.

[0019] The two-dimensional optical intensity distribution of the direction of both slits are searched for from the relation between the light from an LED component which passed the slit of the shape of a typeface of Ha of a slit plate prepared in two sensors of the sensor section, and the scan distance of the sensor section. By finding the die length of the part cut considering the sensibility of a photo conductor drum as a threshold, and making the optical output of an LED component into homogeneity so that the product of the die length obtained from both sensors may serve as a target area value The area of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting becomes homogeneity, and dispersion in the dot formed in a photo conductor drum is prevented.

[0020]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained in full detail based on an accompanying drawing.

[0021] Drawing 1 (a) is the block diagram showing the gestalt of 1 operation of the LED print head of this invention, and drawing 1 (b) is the bottom view of the sensor section shown in drawing 1 (a).

[0022] Before equipping an LED printer with the LED print head 30-1 shown in this drawing, it has the amendment circuit amended so that a dot may become homogeneity.

[0023] LED array 32 which consists of two or more LED components with which this LED print head 30-1 was arranged on the substrate 31, The rod-lens array 33 which carries out image formation to the photo conductor drum which does not illustrate the light of LED array 32, The drive circuit 34 which drives LED array 32, and the diameter check equipment 36-1 of a dot as an optical output measuring device which receives the light from LED array 32 in the sensor section 35-1, and measures the optical output, The LED drive current compensator 37 which amends a drive current so that the optical output of an LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from the diameter check equipment 36-1 of a dot, when the sensor section 35-1 is scanned along with a photo conductor drum (meeting in the array direction of an LED component), It is the LED print head equipped with the store circuit 38 which memorizes the correction value of the drive current of LED array 32 when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped. The slit plate 39 is formed in the sensor section 35-1, and it asks for the relation between the light of an LED component which passed the slit plate 39, and the scan distance of the sensor section 35-1, and the optical output of

an LED component is adjusted so that the optical reinforcement when making sensibility of a photo conductor drum into a threshold Lth may serve as desired value. This LED print head 30-1 can make homogeneity width of face of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting, and can prevent dispersion in a dot.

[0024] Slit 39a of the sensor section 35-1 is formed at the include angle of 90 degrees to the scanning direction. It scans the several micrometers image formation top of a photo conductor drum at a time in the sensor section 35-1 with slit plate 39, and the power of the light which enters from slit 39a is read. The relation of the optical power and scan distance is shown in drawing 2 (a) - drawing 2 (d).

[0025] Drawing 2 (a) - drawing 2 (d) are the configuration measurement conceptual diagrams showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 1, LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[0026] From drawing 2 (a) - drawing 2 (d), the optical intensity distribution of each LED are known and the width of face of the LED component in the sensibility (threshold Lth) of a photoconductor drum is called for. The drive current of an LED component is controlled to become a target value about the width of face, and dot width of face is equalized.

[0027] In drawing 2 (a), target LED [40 considers as this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and / curve / L5] luminescence intensity distribution and 41 show dot width of face. As for 42, in drawing 10 (b), this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, LED luminescence intensity distribution with a peak high [curvilinear L6], and 43 show dot width of face with a high peak. As for 44, in drawing 10 (c), LED luminescence intensity distribution with a low peak and 45 show [this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and the curve L7] dot width of face with a low peak. This optical output of the LED light-emitting part which carried out focal dotage of 46 in drawing 10 (d), the LED luminescence intensity distribution to which the curve L8 was divided in two, and 47 show the dot width of face which carried out focal dotage.

[0028] From these property Figs., the optical intensity distribution of each LED component are known, and the width of face of the sensibility (threshold Lth) of a photo conductor drum is called for. By controlling the drive current of an LED component, the dot width of face formed in a photo conductor drum is equalized so that it may become a target value about the width of face, and dispersion in a dot is prevented.

[0029] Drawing 3 (a) is the block diagram showing the gestalt of other operations of the LED print head of this invention, and drawing 3 (b) is the bottom view of the sensor section shown in drawing 3 (a). In addition, the common sign was used for the member shown in drawing 1, and the same member.

[0030] The difference with the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 1 is a point of having used the CCD sensor 48 for the sensor section 35-2.

[0031] The LED print head 30-2 shown in drawing 3 LED array 32 which consists of two or more LED components formed on the substrate 31, The rod-lens array 33 which carries out image formation of the light of LED array 32 to a photo conductor drum, The drive circuit 34 which drives LED array 32, and the three-dimension light on-the-strength check equipment 36-2 as an optical output measuring device which receives the light from LED array 32 in the sensor section 35-2, and measures the optical output, The LED drive current compensator 37 which amends a drive current so that the optical output of an LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from three-dimension light on-the-strength check equipment 36-2, when the sensor section 35-2 is scanned along with a photo conductor drum, It consists of store circuits 38 which memorize the correction value of the drive current of LED array 32 when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped.

[0032] This LED print head uses the CCD sensor 48 for the sensor section 35-2, and the optical intensity distribution of a three dimension are searched for from the data (three-dimension data) from each LED component. The area value S of the part cut considering the sensibility of a photo conductor drum as a threshold Lth from optical intensity distribution is calculated. Adjusting the optical output of each LED component so that the area value S may turn into a target area value, the LED print head 30-2 makes homogeneity area of the dot formed in photo conductor drum lifting, and prevents dispersion in a dot.

[0033] Drawing 4 (a) - drawing 4 (d) are the configuration measurement conceptual diagrams showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 3 , LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[0034] In drawing 4 (a), target LED [50 considers as this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and / curve / L9] luminescence intensity distribution and 51 show the target dot configuration. As for 52, in drawing 4 (b), LED luminescence intensity distribution with a high peak and 53 show [this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and the curve L10] the dot configuration where a peak is high. As for 54, in drawing 4 (c), LED luminescence intensity distribution with a low peak and 55 show [this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and the curve L11] the dot configuration where a peak is low. This optical output of the LED light-emitting part which carried out focal dotage of 56 in drawing 4 (d), the LED luminescence intensity distribution to which the curve L12 was divided in two, and 57 show the dot configuration which carried out focal dotage.

[0035] Drawing 5 (a) - drawing 5 (d) are the modifications of the configuration measurement conceptual diagram showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 3 , LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[0036] The difference with the configuration measurement conceptual diagram shown in drawing 4 (a) - drawing 4 (d) is a point that an optical output is the value which imposed the optical intensity distribution more than threshold Lth on the area S cut considering the sensibility of a photo conductor drum as a threshold Lth.

[0037] In drawing 5 (a), target LED [60 considers as this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and / curved surface / A1] luminescence intensity distribution and 61 show the configuration which has a target diameter of a dot. In drawing 5 (b), as for this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, and the curved surface 2, 62 shows LED luminescence intensity distribution with a high peak, and the configuration in which, as for 63, a peak has a high diameter of a dot. In drawing 5 (c), as for this optical output of an LED light-emitting part, LED luminescence intensity distribution with a peak low [curved-surface A3], and 65, 64 shows the configuration in which a peak has a low diameter of a dot. This optical output of the LED light-emitting part which carried out focal dotage of 66 in drawing 4 (d), the LED luminescence intensity distribution to which curved-surface A4 was divided in two, and 67 show the configuration which has the diameter of a dot which carried out focal dotage. Drawing 6 (a) is the block diagram showing the gestalt of other operations of the LED print head of this invention, and drawing 6 (b) is the bottom view of the sensor section shown in drawing 6 (a).

[0038] The difference with the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 1 (a) and (b) is a point which consists of slit plates 68 with which the sensor section 35-3 was formed in two sensors and both sensors, and the slits 68a and 68b of the shape of Ha's typeface were formed.

[0039] LED array 32 which consists of two or more LED components with which this LED print head 30-3 is arranged on a substrate 31, The rod-lens array 33 which carries out image formation of the light of LED array 32 to a photo conductor drum, The drive circuit 34 which drives LED array 32, and the diameter check equipment 36-3 of a dot as an optical output measuring device which receives the light of an LED component in the sensor section 35-3, and measures the optical output, The LED drive current amendment circuit 37 which amends a drive current so that the optical output of an LED component may become the set point based on the measured value from the diameter check equipment 36-3 of a dot, when the sensor section 35-3 is scanned along with a photo conductor drum, It consists of store circuits 38 which memorize the correction value of the drive current of LED array 32 when the optical output of a target is obtained that it should use when an LED printer is equipped.

[0040] The sensor section 35-3 consists of a slit plate 68 with which the slits (slit which inclined **45 degrees to the scanning direction) 68a and 68b of the shape of Ha's typeface were formed, and two photodiodes formed in both the slits 68a and 68b, respectively.

[0041] Drawing 7 is the measurement conceptual diagram of the LED print head shown in drawing 6 (a) and (b).

[0042] If the LED print head 30-3 (drawing 6) makes it scan the several micrometers sensor section 35-3 (drawing 6) with a slit at a time on each image formation formed in the surface location of the photo

conductor drum on the rod-lens array 33. The power of the light 70 and 71 which enters from slit 68a [on the other hand / (drawing left-hand side)] and slit 68b of another side (drawing right-hand side) is read with a photodiode, respectively. The relation between both light power and scan distance is expressed with graphs 72 and 73, respectively (the axis of abscissa of graphs 72 and 73 is a distance shaft of the longitudinal direction of a slit, and an axis of ordinate is an optical power shaft.). From both the graphs 72 and 73, the optical intensity distribution of each LED component are known, and the width of face of the LED component in the sensibility (threshold Lth) of a photoconductor drum is called for. Width of face obtained from both the photodiodes that inclined at +45 degrees or -45 degrees to the scanning direction is set to a and b, and area value axb is calculated. By controlling the drive current of an LED component so that this area value axb serves as a target area value, the area of a dot becomes homogeneity, dispersion in a dot is lost, and it is printed without nonuniformity. In addition, 74 expresses the actual configuration (area) of an LED component, and 75 expresses the approximation configuration (approximation area) acquired in the sensor section 35-3 (drawing 6).

[0043] Drawing 8 is other measurement conceptual diagrams of the LED print head shown in drawing 6 (a) and (b).

[0044] The difference with the measurement conceptual diagram shown in drawing 7 is a point in which the image formation formed in the surface location of the photo conductor drum of an LED print head is carrying out focal dotage.

[0045] The LED print head 30-3 reads with a photodiode the power of the light 80 and 81 which will enter the image formation top of an LED print head from both the slits 68a and 68b if it scans the several micrometers sensor section 35-3 with a slit at a time, respectively, and expresses the relation between both light power and scan distance with graphs 82 and 83, respectively (the axis of abscissa of graphs 82 and 83 is a distance shaft, and an axis of ordinate is an optical power shaft.). From both the graphs 82 and 83, the optical intensity distribution of each LED component are known, and the width of face of the LED component in the sensibility (threshold Lth) of a photoconductor drum is called for. Width of face obtained from both photodiodes is set to a and b, and area value axb of a rhombus is calculated. By controlling the drive current of an LED component so that this area value axb serves as a target area value, the area of a dot becomes homogeneity, dispersion in a dot is lost, and it is printed without nonuniformity. That is, a uniform dot is obtained even if this LED print head has focal dotage in image formation.

[0046] In addition, 84 expresses the actual configuration (area) of the LED component which carried out focal dotage, and 85 expresses the approximation configuration (approximation area) acquired in the sensor section 35-3.

[0047] In addition, when the configuration of the light-emitting part of an LED component is a circle, it can approximate with $axbx\pi/4$ (area of an ellipse). The LED print head which prevented dispersion in the dot formed in a photo conductor drum can be offered by controlling the drive current of an LED component to become a target area value about the area, and equalizing area.

[0048]

[Effect of the Invention] In short, according to this invention, the following outstanding effectiveness is demonstrated above.

[0049] Offer of the LED print head which prevented dispersion in the dot formed in a photo conductor drum is realizable.

[Translation done.]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] (a) is the block diagram showing the gestalt of 1 operation of the LED print head of this invention, and (b) is the bottom view of the sensor section shown in (a).

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 (a) - drawing 2 (d) are the configuration measurement conceptual diagrams showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 1 , LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[Drawing 3] (a) is the block diagram showing the gestalt of other operations of the LED print head of this invention, and (b) is the bottom view of the sensor section shown in (a).

[Drawing 4] (a) - (d) is the configuration measurement conceptual diagram showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 3 , LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[Drawing 5] (a) - (d) is the modification of the configuration measurement conceptual diagram showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 3 , LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[Drawing 6] (a) is the block diagram showing the gestalt of other operations of the LED print head of this invention, and (b) is the bottom view of the sensor section shown in (a).

[Drawing 7] It is the measurement conceptual diagram of the LED print head shown in drawing 6 (a) and (b).

[Drawing 8] They are other measurement conceptual diagrams of the LED print head shown in drawing 6 (a) and (b).

[Drawing 9] It is the block diagram of the conventional LED print head.

[Drawing 10] (a) - (d) is the configuration measurement conceptual diagram showing the LED component by the LED print head shown in drawing 9 , LED luminescence intensity distribution, and dot width of face.

[Description of Notations]

30-1 LED Print Head

32 LED Array

33 Rod-Lens Array

34 Drive Circuit

35 Sensor Section

36-1 Optical Output Measuring Device (Diameter Check Equipment of Dot)

37 Amendment Circuit (LED Drive Current Amendment Circuit)

38 Store Circuit

39 Slit Plate

39a Slit

[Translation done.]